

DANVILLE RECREATIONS.

Further Evidence Concerning the Unprovoked Attack on Defenseless Negroes.

Statement of a Negro Preacher Whose
Heart Grieved for the Victims.

The White Men Buying and Loading Pistols the
Morning Before the Massacre.

Armed Danville Democrats Traveling to Distant Polls by the Car Load.

In the Danville investigation yesterday Capt. Graves was the first witness. He came on the stand at his own request to correct what he thought might be an erroneous impression caused by his testimony the day before. He had never traded in slaves for profit. He had inherited slaves, had sold four or five of them, and had bought others to fill their places.

W. H. Barksdale, an aged colored minister of Danville, told history of the riot. He said that the blacks did not resist nor did they have arms. He distinctly remembered hearing the white men give the order, "Shoot, shoot." The whites pursued the retreating black men. He had never heard any threats from the colored people against the whites, although his position gave him the best opportunity to hear what was said on either side. The witness did not vote on election day.

"Why didn't you vote?" asked Senator Sherman.

"Well, sir, I felt that the city of the colored people ought to be in sackcloth and ashes, and that instead of going to the polls, and when I went on the street and saw the blood of those men, my heart was full of grief. I knew them all from boys. Then I saw men that were armed and didn't know what might be the result. Consequently I didn't go to the polls at all."

On the cross-examination the witness said that the failure of the colored people to vote was not because of any orders to that effect from the whites.

The cross-examination was long, and went all over the story of the riot in detail, bringing out nothing new. Senator Vance occasionally asked the same questions as had been asked by the other senators.

"Why didn't you vote?" said he.

"After those men had been killed Saturday we didn't think it would be safe. We

were demoralized, like a flock of wild geese after their leader is killed, or an army after its general is slain.

Senator Vance asked if protection was promised to the negroes if they wanted to vote, and if various measures had not been taken to inspire confidence, and if a reasonable chance was worthy of the elective franchise.

"It's too late," said the witness, "to offer me a compromise after you have wounded me. I know that the negroes were made to feel after these negroes were killed."

The witness saw three of the colored men who were killed. He knew two of them, and they were peaceable, inoffensive men. After the riot he saw one of them, and he went away, and have not yet returned. The witness and the colored people generally he registered and intended to vote, but did not dare. If the colored people had gone to the polls, the witness thought, the white people would vote it would have brought out a fight. There is a company of colored militia in Danville, but they were not called out, were the Danville Grays, after the riot broke the peace. The witness said that he was thinking that there were many more black men than white in the county, but a white woman was insulted. The next day were quiet, and served their masters well. The colored people there now are generally peaceable and quiet. Of course, as among all people, there are some ruffians. The common term by which young white men were accustomed to call colored men was "niggers" and when they were mad it was "d-niggers."

Even Senator Vance was compelled to admit that this witness was a "just man," and he did not attempt to throw discredit upon his testimony.

John H. Gray, colored, told the story of the riot much the same as the other witnesses. He said that Lea called out to the negro policeman, "You niggers can't run this town." Witness told the negroes to keep away from Noble and Lawson, as they were afraid they might be killed. The witness Adams when the latter was running away Corbin advised witness to get off the street and said he was his friend. Booth also advised them to get off the street. The witness was standing in conversation with young H. H. Land, who was shot. "I'm most willin' to take my Bible oath," said he, "that Hollis wasn't in it, and that he didn't shoot at all." Hollis was a colored man, and the witness said a colored man had a pistol, and that was Dan Lewellen. He had a white handled pistol

He didn't use. The whites followed the dy-
negroes to the corner of Market and Main
streets, where at them as they came. The
whites and both sides were in the White Cor-
ner. Both ordered the colored men to re-
perse, the witness told them that the negroes
were not doing anything wrong, and that
there was no reason for their leaving. The crowd
was very large, and the women and children
were not making any hostile demon-
strations toward the whites. "If you don't
down there next Saturday," said the wit-
ness to Senator Lapham, "if you live that kind
of life you can see almost exactly the same kind
of a White Corner in the city of Washington
account of the killing on Saturday, he
did not think it would be safe for him to do so
the Senator Vance asked why the colored
people stood there to be shot, and the witness
said that the negroes were afraid to leave
the whites would shoot at them. The wit-
ness himself did not leave from apprehension
of any immediate danger, but he thought of
a crowd like that might lead to trouble."
George W. West, a very light colored man
who sold shoes on the corner of Market and
he witnessed. He did not see the fight be-
tween Noel and Lawson. A minute after the
arrival on the scene the shooting began. Vance
saw just behind the white men, and when the
first volley was fired he saw the door of the
people of his race. He heard several men in
office say, "Go ahead when you get ready."
He saw no colored men with arms and
none himself. White people came up with
stores and from all directions. The wit-
ness said that he was going to the police
The witness did not vote. The colored peo-
ple generally said they were not going to vote
because they were afraid. The event of
Saturday night were the cause of this feeling.
William Minnis, colored barber, of the
first, testified that he had seen the bodies of
pistols in his shop the day before the riot.
"Who were they?"
"I'm satisfied they had nothing to do with
the riot." Being further pressed, he said
that the names of those persons were James
and Travis. He said that he had seen the
names he said he could not remember, in
his shop on the morning of Nov. 3 and
advised him to stay off from the street that day.
Several of his customers, who are all w

This appeared to be a very unwillingness, and his answer to most questions